

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
Calling at Hobart, Taroona Bay, and other ports.
H. B. STEAM SHIP
G. Gilmore, Commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, 1st October, at 6 p.m.
JAS. PATTERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 6083

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.
An iron steamer will sail THIS EVENING, Saturday, at 10 p.m.
JAS. PATTERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 6382

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.
The Steamer EAGLE will be despatched within 48 hours after her arrival.
JAS. PATTERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 6386

THE FIRST VESSEL FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
The Palmer, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, and being nearly full of passengers, will positively sail this day, Saturday, the 27th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at Northwood's Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street.
September 24. 6190

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
WILL clear at the Customs this day, and will sail this evening, (weather permitting) the brigantine ANN MARY.
70 tons, Simpson, master. Has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 6384

FOR WIDE BAY.
THE fine brigantine ALBION, 130 tons, Clinton, master, having a great quantity of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched for the above port.
Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 6386

FOR MORETON BAY.
The Clipper brig J. A. C. K., John Murphy, commander, is detained at the request of shippers until Tuesday, the 30th.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to W. U. HARRIS, Agent, at the Wharf. 6332

ONLY PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.
THE fast-sailing schooner FAVORITE, Stericker, commander, has only room for 10 tons of light freight, and will sail on Tuesday morning, the 30th instant.
To follow the Favorite, the passenger brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, commander, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail on Wednesday morning, the 1st proximo.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 59, George-street. 6283

FOR GREEKLAND.
A regular trader, THE clipper schooner COQUETTE, James Johnston, master, will be quickly despatched for the above port.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply at Kellick's Wharf; or, to P. N. RUSSELL, Sydney Foundry. 6373

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN.
THE well-known favourite brig EMMA, 190 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander.
This vessel has the greater part of her cargo now on the wharf ready for shipment, and will have dispatch. It is requested that shippers and passengers apply immediately on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 6355

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN.
THE A1 barque CAPE HORN, 250 tons, George, commander. This vessel is unavoidably detained till Tuesday next, on which day she will positively sail. Parties are particularly requested to send down the remainder of their freight, and pass entries at once, to enable the ship to clear at the Custom House. Her cabin accommodations are, beds, wines, &c., found free of charge. For a few tons of freight or passage apply to WATKINS and DEAN, Agents, 22, Church Hill. 6408

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.
THE fine brig WILLIAM, H. A. Coffey, commander. Her extraordinary passages warrant the agent in recommending her to shippers. For freight or passage—cabin accommodation superior, beds and bedding, wines and spirits of the best quality free of charge, found—apply to Captain Coffey, Flour Wharf; or, to HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street. September 22. 5933

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
THE fine barque CANTERO, 310 tons, register, William Murray, Commander, will sail in a few days. For light freight or passage apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point, September 17. 6239

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
THE fine fast-sailing brig H. E. R. O., 280 tons, H. D. Dale, commander. This vessel is now discharging, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 6357

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
THE ROYAL SAXON, 715 tons, William Charlesworth, Commander. This well-known regular trader is now fitting for horses, and will sail on or about the 16th of October.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS, September 26. 6359

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
THE fine fast-sailing British-built schooner BALLY, 150 tons, J. H. Laws, commander, will have quick despatch. Has room for about 40 tons light freight, and two cabin passengers, for which, apply at once on board, at the Circular Wharf; to JOHN BILKREWELL, 18, Charlotte-place; or, to R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street. 6334

PACKET FOR ADELAIDE.
THE splendid clipper brig THOMAS and HENRY, 335 tons, register, George Bennett, master, will have quick despatch, having much of her cargo engaged.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations (bed and bedding, &c., found free of charge), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to SHEPARD and ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. Shippers are requested to send down their despatch at once. 6350

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.
(Will call at Nelson, if inducement offers.)
THE well-known brig WILLIAM ALFRED, 170 tons, Thomas Tinley, commander.
This fine vessel is now ready to receive cargo, and having the greater part of her cargo ready for shipment on owner's account, will sail on the day named. Shippers and passengers who value a fast-sailing vessel, will do well to apply immediately on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 6356

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.
Under positive engagement with Her Majesty's Government, to sail on the 4th October.
THE fine colonial-built barque FANNY FISHER, 300 tons, burthen, Charles Harrold, commander, now alongside Commodore, taking in Government Stores. Has room for sixty tons if arrangements are made immediately.
The high price of beef at the Mauritius affords an excellent opportunity for holders of shares in this vessel to procure a market most advantageous.
Her cabin accommodations are first-class. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Harrold; or HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street. September 25. 6224

FOR CALCUTTA.
THE first-class barque DUBLIN, 450 tons, register, Robinson, master, having all her dead weight on board, will be ready for sea in a few days.
This vessel has room for a few horses, having lofty tween decks, and is a very desirable conveyance for either stock or passengers. For terms apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street. 6348

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
THE splendid A1 frigate-built barque BLACKFRIAR, 622 tons, register, Thomas Griev, commander. This vessel has now only room for a limited quantity of wool, and will sail 10th October. Has very superior poor accommodations, and has room for a few steerage passengers. Apply to FLOWERS, HALLING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST and ALEXANDER, September 25. 6279

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing first-class barque BOLIVAR, 386 tons, William Murray, commander, has only room for 150 bales of wool.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or, to J. B. METCALFE, September 23. 6029

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE A1 ship JOHN KNOX, 1195 tons, register, R. D. Johnston, master, having all her dead weight engaged, will be the first wool-ship of the season, and in time for the London May wool sales.
For freight or passage apply to the commander on board; or, to J. T. ARMSTRONG AND CO., or, to ABRAHAM BRIELEY, September 25. 6725

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE A1 clipper barque PHENICIAN, 478 tons, register, Hugh Sprout, commander.
For freight or passage apply on board, to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., or, to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO., September 18. 6728

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
THE FINE BRIG THE CAMEO, 221 tons, register, P. J. White, master. For further particulars apply to THORNTON AND CHURCH, Custom House. 6012

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
THE clipper YACHT H. E. R. O., 75 tons, register, coppered and copper-fastened.
This vessel was built by Mr. White, of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, for Lord Rodney. She is cutter rigged, an excellent sea boat, sails remarkably fast, and will carry her register tonnage in general cargo.
For inventories and terms of sale apply to JOHN RICKARDS, Pitt-street. 2841

TENDERS. BRIG ALGERINE.
FOR the interest of all parties concerned, it has been determined to raise the brig Algerine from her present position in Cockle Bay, and place her so that the extent of damage may be ascertained. Tenders, accompanied with the names of respectable parties as sureties for the due performance of the undertaking will be received by the undersigned, at Mr. Henry Fisher's Office, 480, George-street, Sydney, until Friday, the 30th instant, up to 5 o'clock, p.m. All particulars and conditions may be known by application at Mr. Fisher's.
September 27. 6381

GOLD DUST.—The undersigned will take any quantity of Gold Dust in payment for Goods.
DAVID JONES AND CO. 6353

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
DIVINE SERVICE will be held on board the BOLIVAR, Captain Murray, lying at the Circular Quay, To-morrow AFTERNOON, Lord's Day, the 28th instant, at half-past three o'clock precisely, by L. E. TRELKELD, Minister.
Sydney Bethel Union, September 27. 6336

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY.
A SERMON in aid of the funds of the above useful and important Society will be preached by THE REV. ALEXANDER SALMON, in the Baptist Church, Bathurst-street, on Sabbath next, the 29th instant, (To-morrow), at 3 o'clock afternoon.
JAMES COMRIE, Hon. Sec. 6189

SYDNEY FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER AND CO., 341, George-street. 432

OLD COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.
Sydney, 17th September, 1851.
NOTICE is hereby given, That a further instalment of 5 per cent., making 97 per cent. of the capital stock in this Bank, be payable on and after the 27th day of September next.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Managing Director. 5823

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGE TO MEMBERS.
THE Committee beg to invite the attention of the public to the following resolution, passed at the General Meeting of the Members of this Society, held on Wednesday, the 23rd July last:—
"That a subscriber of One Guinea shall be constituted a member, with the following privileges, namely:—Two tickets for each exhibition, and free admittance for himself, and that such member be admitted at 2 o'clock to the Exhibition, with right to introduce Ladies, and that, on payment of one shilling each, such member be entitled to General Meetings, and also to attend the Monthly Meetings of the Society. Members will be privileged to introduce a friend at the Monthly Meetings."
WINTER EXHIBITION.
Arrangements will be made in the course of the present year for the establishment for members of the Society of a Winter Exhibition, of which further particulars will be duly announced.
Members are respectfully reminded that the subscription for the current year is now due; and that the request to have taken the same to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, W. G. PENNINGTON, Secretary, Office, 438, George-street, Next Commercial Bank. 4145

M. S. HART, Notary Public, ship broker, and Custom-house broker, translator, &c., Office, Merchant-corner, Montagu-street, Notary, Traducteur, Courrier de Navires et de Douanes, Courrier des Marchands et de Commerce, Escribano public Traducteur et Corredor de Buque de Aduana, Calle Merchant Primera Casa Esquina de Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO. 6332

THE SYDNEY BULLION OFFICE.
It is highly important (in the present golden era) for the public to be enabled to dispose of their gold in a fair and equitable price, and not be subjected to jobbers and speculators, who raise and lower the price at will. The undersigned has, therefore, much pleasure in announcing that he has taken the office adjoining the auction room of Messrs. Mort and Brown, in George-street; he is now prepared to purchase at the highest price, GOLD, DOLLARS, and DENDRONS. All kinds of foreign money bought, sold, exchanged, &c. JACOB MARKS, Sydney, September 15. 6677

DUNGA HOUSE ACADEMY.
Castlereagh-street, South.
MR. H. A. MOORE, late of Wolongong, and formerly Second Master of the Sydney College, has, at the request of friends, opened the above for the reception of a limited number of Pupils.
The studies pursued will comprise the Classics, and French, with the usual routine of an English Course.
Terms, for boarders, &c., can be known on application.
Mr. M. will be happy to form a class for Hebrew. 6320

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ZAHLE, Tailor, begs to intimate to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed from Hunter-street, to the premises in George-street, Sydney, lately occupied by Mr. J. T. Greeno, and two doors north of the Bank of New South Wales. 6384

REMOVAL.—W. HETZER begs respectfully to inform his patrons and the public that he has removed his Photographic Gallery from Hunter-street to Gloucester-street, opposite St. Patrick's Church. 6087

SYDNEY PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSES.
490, GEORGE-STREET.
THE best and largest assortment in the colony of Classical and Popular Music of every description is at the above Rooms. The undersigned has just received a large assortment of Music Paper and Manuscript Music Books, new, best Roman Quire, Violin, and Violoncello Strings.
H. MARSH, Late of Jamison-street. 6339

DARLING NURSERY, SYDNEY.
THE undersigned has on sale, at reduced prices:—
Stove plants
Greenhouse plants
Hardy plants
Ornamental trees
Fruit trees
Flower seeds
Vegetable seeds
including many varieties never before offered to the public of New South Wales.
T. W. SHEPHERD, N.B.—Glass cases always on hand, ready for shipment to any part of the world. The trade supplied on liberal terms. 6193

WHEAT.—1800 Bushels fine Adelaide Wheat, now landing, ex Hero, and on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 6354

DERWENT POTATOES.
Now landing, ex Waterwitch, from Hobart Town.
ABOUT 60 tons Derwent Potatoes, a sale, in any quantity, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or at the stores of ROBERT GUY, 217, Brickfield Hill. 6341

FOR SALE by the undersigned, now landing from the Lalla Rookh—
Pampanga sugar
Superior large graded ration sugar
Nos. 2s and 3s Manila cigars
Also, ex Brighton, A fine sample of Manila coffee
And Nos. 2s and 3s Manila cigars.
THACKER AND CO., George-street. 6359

JOHN MALCOM'S Royal Australian Circus, York-street. THIS EVENING, 27th September, 1851, will be performed—
The Clown on the Turf—Master Melville
Harpicquade and Transformations—Mr. Williams.
Pride of the Valley—Miss Griffiths.
Tyrolean Shepherd and Swiss Milkmaid—Mr. and Mrs. Ashton.
Dumb Slave—Mr. Raymond.
Plying Juggler of Antwerp—Signor Cardosa.
Ariel Bouncer through Balloons, Hoops of Dancers, &c.—Mr. Clark.
Pickwick, Fat Boy, and Sam Weller—Mr. Ashton.
British Dragon—Mr. Raymond.
Highland Laddie—Mr. Ashton.
Darkie of all Weathers—Mr. Williams.
And conclude with the Equestrian Ballet of the Rhine.
Riding School open daily.
Great preparations are in progress for the Entrance of the Amazons by the whole of the male and female artists.
5365 J. MALCOM, Proprietor.

CASINO DE VENICE.
MR. A. EMANUEL wishes to inform the public that he has secured the Danseuse will take place at the Royal Hotel every Tuesday evening, weather permitting. Doors open at half-past seven, when the City will play a variety of popular music. Dancing to commence at half-past eight. See Programme in Tuesday's Herald. Admission, one shilling. 6330

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
The May Part, containing an Account of the Opening of the Great Exhibition.
Price, 4s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, Stationer, &c., 485, George-street, next Bank of New South Wales. 6334

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON.
Have just opened several cases of the richest patterns in Balmain and Dublin. Dresses, ever imported, and which will be sold at a remarkably low price.
6371 206, Pitt-street.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON.
Have now marked off a case of new and elegant Printed Cashmere and Llama Shawls, of every price, and adapted to the season.
6373 206, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA BONNETS!! VICTORIA BONNETS!!
WORN by Her Majesty the Queen at the opening of the Great Exhibition, and quite new just landed from the Phœnix, and on this Day ready for sale.
WHITE CHIFF BONNETS!!!
These beautiful bonnets, of the purest white, are now ready for sale.
RIBBONS, HATS, &c.
This Day is ready for sale, Two cases of Bonnet Ribbons, quite new, and Two cases of Boys' Hats, of all descriptions.
Also, An assortment of new French Flowers.
JAMES SMYTH'S, London House, Pitt-street. 6368

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE.
Next Bank of Australia.
WEEKLY SUMMARY.
TO LET.
Jenfield Estate, Lake George, (known as Dr. Wilson's) 5894 acres. 6332

FOR THE TURON MINES.—A two horse team, to leave on Monday, 29th instant; has room for 5 cwt. of freight. Apply to B. YANLEY, Booking Office, 682, George-street. 4410

FOR SALE.—The thorough-bred English stallion BARNUM, imported per Royal Baxon, on 20th April, 1849; Reproductive is a beautiful chestnut, stands 15 hands 3 inches, foaled in 1841, got by Recovery out of Christmas Day; Recovery by Emilius; Emilius by Orville out of Emily; See Stud Book, vol. 3, page 58. Christmas Day by Manfred: Stud Book, vol. 5, page 68.
For further particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, Hunter-street, where the horse can be seen on and after the 30th instant. 6410

GOLD purchased at the highest market price by L. AND S. SPYER, 492 Spring-street.

IF MRS. MARY ANN BERRY, whose husband is in San Francisco, will call upon the undersigned, he will hear of something to her advantage.
6331 THORNTON AND CHURCH.

NOTICE.—Any person having copies of the underrated Books, or disposed of, may hear of a purchaser by applying (by letter, post paid, stating price), to A. Y., at the Herald Office.
May's Parliamentary Practice. Ed. 1851
Hatch's Precedent. Ed. 1849
Clark's Colonial Law
Vattel's Law of Nations
De Lolme on the Constitution
McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce
Chalmers' Opinions on Colonies
Burge's Commentaries
Breccarius Crimes and Punishments 6340

NOTICE.—Any person having £150 to lend may hear of a person of respectability in want of that sum, for which sufficient security will be given, and interest at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent. per annum, paid quarterly, by sending his address to X. Y. X., Post Office, Sydney. 6366

NOTICE.—Dr. WALLACE requests that any person who has a complaint, or his late brother, William Wallace, who is immediately presented to him, at Dr. McVittie's, 57, Pitt-street South; and, at the same time, he begs the favour of an early settlement of outstanding accounts. 6321

WOOLLEY AND HAYES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all debts to the late firm of Woolley and Hayes remaining unpaid at the close of this month, will be handed over to a Solicitor for recovery without any distinction.
SEPTEMBER 26. 6331

SHIP LINA.—Captain Denker will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. 6324

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed 20th instant, from near Goulburn, a dark bay cart mare, switch tail, very hairy, legs branded, JB on nose and BC on off shoulder. If strayed a reward of One Pound will be paid to any person giving information where she may be found; if stolen Two Pounds will be paid on conviction of the party or parties, on application to EDWARD CARTER, Maxton, near Goulburn, September 24. 6329

LOST.—Lost in Pitt-street, or King-street, on Monday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a pair of gold-framed spectacles, in crimson case. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. McGRATH, grocer, Hunter-street, will be rewarded. 6414

POINTER PUPPY LOST.—Lost, on the 23rd instant, from Goulburn-street, a White Pointer Puppy, about one liver-colored ear. Any person returning the same will be rewarded, and any one detaining him will be prosecuted. Apply to Mr. F. W. JACOBS, Bourke-street, near William-street. 6391

JUST RECEIVED.
An extensive variety of choice Music, comprising every novelty in Dance and Vocal Music.
5593 Music Warehouse, 555, George-street.

W. JENNINGS, CUTLER AND SADDLERY, (nearly opposite Jackson-street.)
BEGS to announce to his friends and the public that he has just completed the manufacture of a splendid assortment of Razors, Penknives, Scissors, and Shears, of the finest colonial steel. These articles have long been known and appreciated by the public, and will be found on trial, superior to any imported article.
Butchers' Knives and Steels, Tailors' Shears on a new principle. Warranted for twelve months.
This is an admitted fact, but the means of obtaining one is not so clear. W. Jennings solicits gentlemen to send their dull razors to undergo the new process of sharpening, and engages to return the dullest blade with a keen and beautiful edge that cannot fail in giving complete satisfaction.
Ladies' Scissors and Penknives ground, polished, and set, on the shortest notice.
Wanted, a Journeyman Cutler. 6409

FLOUR.—Now landing ex Hero, from Adelaide, 30 tons superior quality Flour; and on order, 100 tons more, per JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 6277

GOLD BUTTER.
Fresh Roll Butter, from the choicest dairies, 10d. per lb.
Salt ditto, 8d. per lb.
Common salt Butter, 6d. per lb.
At A. DAVY'S, City Tea Mart, 550 and 552, George-street, directly opposite the Bank of Australia. 6417

TEA! TEA! TEA!
Fine green hysonskin Tea, from 75s. per chest, upwards.
Ditto ditto, in quarter-chests, of the best quality.
Fine Congou Tea, in chests, halves, and quarters.
Imperial, Gunpowder, Fine Hyson, Orange Pekoe, Souchong Congou, Fine Congou, in quarter-chests, at work-shops adjoining Show-room. Also, some first-rate cradles made with a great improvement, given by a gentleman from the Turon. A quantity of plates ready punched, and a new hand cradle. H. W. has, fortunately, many of his best workmen still at their bench, instead of at the gold diggings, he is therefore prepared to take any orders for furniture, shop, or cabin fittings. 6418

CHEESE.
JUST LANDED, 12 Cases containing—
124 Prime Cheddar Cheese, and open for sale, at A. DAVY'S, City Tea Mart, 550 and 552, George-street, directly opposite the Bank of Australia. 6415

REAL WESTPHALIA HAMS.
Prime Colonial Hams
Corn-fed Bacon
Dried and pickled Tongues.
For sale, at A. DAVY'S, City Tea Mart, 550 and 552, George-street, directly opposite the Bank of Australia. 6415

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JUST RECEIVED.
An extensive variety of choice Music, comprising every novelty in Dance and Vocal Music.
5593 Music Warehouse, 555, George-street.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE, 419, George-street. TO LET.
Strawberry Hill, 7 rooms
Harrington-street, 5 ditto
Glebe, and good ground, 12 rooms
Parramatta Road, ditto, 13 rooms
Woolloomooloo, Crowa-street, 4 rooms
Surry Hills, Bourke-street, 4 rooms
Balmora, 7 rooms
Elizabeth-street, 6 rooms
Redfern, 6 rooms, paddock
Woolloomooloo-street, 6 rooms
Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, 5 rooms
Kent-street—A first-rate Store, cut out of the rock, dry and cool; well adapted for wine, beer, or any provisions
A ground floor, work-shop or store, yard, coach-house, 2-stall stable, and good loft.
FOR SALE.
Parramatta.—A fine mansion, with shrubbery, garden, vineyard, &c.
North Shore.—A complete mansion, with good out-houses, grounds, &c. A freehold house and building allotments, adjoining Clarence-street.—A good frontage, running back 60 to 70 feet for building.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Elizabeth-street, Hunter-street, Strawberry Hill, Cumberland-street, Pitt-street, &c.
Apply to HENRY WOOLLEY, 419, George-street.

Wanted to Rent or Purchase, a 6 or 8 roomed house, in vicinity of Domain.
A cottage on North Shore.
Ditto, within a mile and a half of Post Office. £250 or £350 to invest—a small house would be preferred.
£400 to £600 ditto, Sydney property
Henry Woolley has a Registry Book, for the convenience of the public, to enter houses for sale or to let, without any charge for registering. Rents collected, &c.
Apply to HENRY WOOLLEY, 419, George-street.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE.
TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious detached villa, in a beautiful garden, at Eglington-place, adjoining Tootah Park, on the Glebe Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Layton, containing six rooms, and store-room, besides detached kitchen and servants' room, coach-house, hay-loft, and stable, also an excellent fowl-house. The house has an ornamental garden in front and at the side, and an orchard at the back, all well trenched; commands a delightful prospect of Pyrmont and Johnson's Bay, and has a never-failing supply of the purest water. Rent, £60 per annum. For particulars apply to C. M. PENNY, Chemist, &c., 558, George-street. 6387

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—
WESTERN.
Parramatta and Ryde, William Pitt Town, Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Lahan Vail.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. Charles Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowfells—Messrs. McLennan and Rose.
Bathurst, Carcarr, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. J. J. Ashe.

SOUTHERN.
Liverpool—Mr. William Richardson.
Campbelltown, Camden, Pictou, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Berrima—Mr. Robert Forster.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robt. Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Gundagai, Albury, &c.—Mr. Robt. Davison.
Melbourne—Messrs. Mortimer and Son.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Mills.
Illawarra district—Mr. Hewlett.

NORTHERN.
Maitland, Patterson, Gretaford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungay, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. Alexander Dodd.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding.
Singleton and Jerry

and sensible letter, refusing to be made an accomplice in the Stanley-Diarrail delusion. Mr. Pusey's letter does not profess conversion to the doctrine of Free Trade, but it clearly indicates his recognition of the principle of Free Trade policy by the country as a fait accompli. From what we can learn, the Protectionists attempt to intimidate with the threat of a defiance in Oxenbridge as in Berkshire. The day appears to be at hand, when we shall again see a "Country party" entitled to the esteem and liking even of those who may dissent from many of its opinions.

The proceedings at the fortieth annual meeting of the National School Society are more remarkable for the light they throw on the state of Church politics than for any influence they are likely to exercise over the progress of national education. The majority refused to concur in Mr. Denison's persevering hostility against the Education Committee of Council, but they kept silence as to the course they intended to pursue in future. The vote which Mr. Denison's desire to prolong the contest with the Committee of Council implies a disposition on the part of the majority to negotiate with the Committee, but not an abandonment of the Local Association policy in respect to the management of schools. It is still a moot point whether the Committee can avail itself of the agency of the Society to promote general educational reform, or whether educational considerations are the province of a nature to inspire hope that the ecclesiastical of the Exeter stamp may not be able to push the discussions within the Church to the extent of disrupting the Church, that many influential clergymen and laymen shrink back from the precipice to the verge of which they have been hurried. The vote, however, cannot be conclusive as to the possibility of the continuance of the contest, even upon such comparatively neutral ground as a society for the establishment and maintenance of schools. Through Mr. Denison and his supporters are in the majority, the majority of the Society are raising their voices against it in the press, as obtained by surprise, and inconclusive. They seem resolute to renew the contest next year, if any prospect of additional support be held out to them.

Since the epoch of the Satory reviews, the French President has acted with pretty uniform tact. His prudence, however, has rather excited astonishment than won confidence; persons acquainted with his antecedents have wondered, sarcastically, how long his prudence was to last. They need wonder no longer: the statesmanlike reserve of Louis Napoleon has disappeared, as the lightning of his proclamation at Dijon. The reception of the President at the opening of the Dijon Railway is reported by witnesses not to have been excessive in the warmth of its enthusiasm, and due to the buoyant spirit of the popular makers. Yet it tempted him in his speech to pass over the subject of the day, launch out into general politics, and indulge in attacks upon the majority of the Assembly, which is the best deemed necessary to expunge from the official report. This blunder has not been passed unnoticed: M. Desmoussaux de Givré asked in the Assembly, on what day he was asked to convene the Ministry to reply to some questions regarding the President's speech at Dijon: and was promptly answered by M. Léon Faucher, "Immediately." The Ministerial reply was cautious and guarded—the effect that the President's speech had on the Ministry, and that the Cabinet recognized no other version. A scarcely covert allusion made by General Changarnier in the course of debate, when he declared that France was in danger, and that the President had upon it by the President's Guards, merely elicited from M. Faucher the remark that he accepted for no part of the Government the lesson the General intended to give it. Since his accession to the office, the President appears to have been characterised by perfect frankness and sincerity, and at the same time by perfect independence. Louis Napoleon has already been made to understand by his conduct, and by the position in which M. Léon Faucher's firmness and energy had placed him, to follow an illusion: at the renewal of the Bureau, on Tuesday last, the majority in the Assembly excluded all decided Bonapartists as well as all members of the Mountain. The majority is therefore once more in united opposition to Louis Napoleon; and as the number of inscribed electors has been reduced to three by the election of May, while the Constitution refers the choice of President to the Assembly in the event of no candidate receiving an absolute majority of the votes given, it is next to certain that the decisive election will in 1852 devolve upon the Assembly.

The Frankfurt Diet, after having been formally constituted on the 16th May, "met for despatch of business" on the 30th. The only business transacted was the appointment of a committee of seven to examine and report on the minutes and protocols of the Dresden Conference. The King of Prussia is to have an interview with the Emperor by letter at Olmutz. A circular issued by Manteuffel declares that the old Provincial Diets which existed before 1848 are revived provisionally. The reason assigned is that the classified incommensurate tax only be raised by the agency of these bodies; but the real object aimed at is understood to be the gradual substitution of these Provincial Legislatures for the National Chambers. The Bavarian Government is negotiating a loan of £3,500,000 to be applied over a space of four years. It is pretended that this money is needed to complete the Bavarian railways: in reality it is required to exorcise the Government from liabilities contracted in the endeavour to play the part of a first-rate European power. Bavaria bids fair to rival Austria in financial embarrassments.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, in Commons, was devoted to supply, without much incident, except notice from Mr. Disraeli that, as the income-tax was now renewed only for a single year, all money arrangements were merely provisional, and therefore the Protectionists would oppose all extensive alterations in the actual taxation of the country, and with this view he let the Customs Bill pass the second reading under protest, reserving his opposition until the Committee. The Maynooth vote was one of the subjects of the night, and excited more than usual discussion. It came out in course of debate, that the new chamber of the Commons will not be available till next session, and perhaps not then.

Lord Brougham, in the Lords, told a long story of vexation and delays of the Court of Chancery out of very many, it is to be feared. On Tuesday, Mr. Banks made sundry objections to proceeding with the St. Albans bribery affair. No doubt Mr. Banks had his strong point. He was not averse to inquiry, he said, but to the mode in which it is to be conducted. The parliamentary committee ought simply to have adjourned without making any report, till the missing witnesses were forthcoming. The member for Dorset is perfectly right. The committee had no business to dissolve till it had performed its duties, and in consequence, we are obliged to resort to a bad commission, or else to leave the offenders unpunished. Half-a-dozen other elections were considered in the same sitting.

At a later period Mr. Bass made an unsuccessful attempt to get rid of half the malt-tax, from October, 1852. The remaining half, he said, would supply the duty from the increased consumption of beer. We fear, notwithstanding all that is said about the poor man's beverage, that the country would be but

little the better if twice the quantity of beer were drunk in it. The Inspector of Prisons, in his report presented the other day, traced four-fifths of the crime in the country to beer alone.

Mr. Cobden concluded the evening with one of his favourite discourses on international arbitration. We have set an example to the rest of the world in other theories; let us set them an example by dismissing our soldiers, and go to law when a dispute arises. *Codart arma togo* is his motto, in the broadest sense. Lord Palmerston admitted that nothing could be better than Mr. Cobden's principles; but he could not help doubting his practice. In the face of the fortifications of Paris, it would not be easy to say that Europe had given up all idea hereafter of going to war. Mr. Milner Gibson thought that, as France and England had been rivals so long in increasing their armaments, they would hereafter be rivals in diminishing them—until the smallness of the national armies would be the greatest of the national boasts.

The Lords were occupied in discussing the Navigation laws in an interesting and important debate, to which we have referred elsewhere.

On Wednesday, the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill was thrown out by a majority of 77 to 42. On Thursday, the Commons, in the midst of a discussion on the religious tests required at the Universities, were counted out at an early hour.

The Commons recommenced the attack upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill last night. The two last clauses were carried through committee, and various amendments, new clauses, &c., proposed on the Irish and ultra-Protestant side, respectively negated upon divisions. The way is now clear to the preamble, on which Mr. Walpole has an amendment giving far more vigorous effect to the measure. This comes on for discussion upon Monday night.

Another week of dead calm. The revision of the French Constitution, the only political matter stirring of any interest, has as yet produced nothing but general declarations and assertions of principle. The Royalist, of whatever shade, only ventures to hint his opinion by protesting against the "divine right" of the Republic. Such is the cautious sparring before the great contest, which, after all, will not be decided in the Assembly. The French have got one of those political "affairs" which are the delight of a nation whose social existence seems to depend upon political scandal. One M. Lemaunier, a member of the Assembly, has been accused of getting a place for one of his friends, and pocketing half the salary. It is astonishing with what gusto his fellow-members fail to the accusation and defence of their peccant brother. It is of course made a Government business, and costs the Ministry a world of trouble to get a sufficient majority to keep their *protege* afloat. M. Lemaunier challenges inquiry, and threatens the accuser with an action for libel, which promises yet further amusement to the Parisian public. The Assembly has been employing itself with mixed matters, including the important one of determining whether its speakers are in order or no. In such discussions a good third of their time is invariably wasted. M. Dupin has the *onus* of the debate upon his own shoulders in these matters, and takes his opponents to task after the proper fashion of the chief of an Assembly which now lays legal claim to divine right.

PARISIAN AMUSEMENTS.—A VIRTUOUS WOMAN—LOLA MONTES—MADAME LAFARGE. PARIS, JUNE 19.—Politics are below par. Ask for no more until the revolution, which is now silently going forward in the Chamber, shall be completed. The result may then be worth recording. The weather is too fine, the out-door gaiety is too uproarious, the providers of novelty too active, to permit our people to waste their time any longer in contemplating the manner in which we are gradually changing our form of government, or in providing the best means of meeting any disaster which may occur in the transition which is taking place.

Never was the sight-seeing *furor* carried to a greater extent than at this moment. Paris seems abroad the whole day long. The Champs Elysees in the afternoon, the Boulevards in the evening, are impassable, from the crowds of promenaders who throng in dense masses round every novelty which is to be exhibited on the road. Towards night the glories of Mabile and the Chateau Rousse disperse the promenaders, and then every place where pleasure is to be found becomes crowded in turn. On Sundays the whole population, rich and poor, leave their homes and hurry to the Champ de Mars, where the most wonderful exhibitions are displayed. M. Poitevin's weekly ascent, sometimes with a camel, with a bull, with an elephant—nay, even with his wife—sometimes on horseback, or seated in a carriage with a pair of horses, footman, postilion, all complete—or hanging gracefully over this world's expanse, suspended by the waist, secured but by a single buckle, which is handed round for the inspection of amateurs, not to give them security, but the danger of the performance, and thereby increase the wholesome emotion with which our fair ladies cannot live; for where would be the interest of the exhibition did we not experience a little dread, mingled with a small degree of vague, undefined, unavowed hope that it may be the last. This is the reason why every announcement of any fresh risk is sure to be met with alacrity on the part of the public, and the payment of additional francs according to the danger cheerfully acceded to. Apparently our delicate ladies, advancing with the mercantile spirit of the age, love to speculate upon having their money's worth, and really the spectacle of M. Poitevin's fall from the skies is one which all price could pay, and quite worth all the pain, trouble, and expense, incurred for the chance of beholding it. But all these sights, curious as they may appear to Englishmen, were abandoned on Sunday for one evidently more curious still in this country, if one may judge by the eager curiosity which it always in-

spires—namely, the public proclamation and display of virtuous woman. This wonderful creature was caught and exhibited at Nauterre, and after having been submitted to the examination of the wise men and elders of the place, who are considered the most competent judges, was delivered over for public inspection in the village church. Thousands of people filled the village on the occasion of this crowning of the *Rosiere* of Nauterre, and although the wits and sneerers who came to behold the show would persist in declaring that the whole thing was got up by the innkeepers of the village to bring a little custom to their larders, yet it really was a very pretty sight to behold the procession of youths and maidens clad all in white, and singing hymns to virtue, while the aged followed with their children, pointing out the beauties (not of the *Rosiere*, for she happened, as usual, to be exceedingly ugly) but of the virtuous in general exactly like what poets describe of the ceremonies observed in the antique feasts of Diana. The solemn music of the military band—for the horse soldiers of Rueil always form a part of the ceremony—the perfume of the flowers thrown in profusion at the feet of the *Rosiere*—the glorious blue sky above, and all the sights and sounds of summer by which the ceremony was surrounded, gave a physical zest to the moral delight of finding that virtue was brought to the right market at last. After the procession came the ceremony in the church, when the good curé of the village held forth in a sermon two hours long upon the advantages of a virtuous life, during which the yellow-gloved dandies from Paris nodded, while their fair companions winked. A crown of roses was then placed upon the high calico cap of the virtuous woman. The crown was the gift of Madame Rothschild, and from the atelier of Constantin, of the most *recherche* make. A kind of long white scarf was thrown over her dimity jacket and cotton petticoat, and she advanced to receive the reward of virtue, a box containing a dozen silver spoons made by Froment, and bearing the proper hall mark. The whole congregation stood on tiptoe to behold the heroine, and the dismay was great to witness the shape which virtue had assumed, for she appeared before us in the uncouth form of a vine-dresser, sun-burnt and freckled, forty years of age, and with a scarred and weather-beaten countenance. It appears that at Nauterre there are many degrees of virtue, for the second-best virtuous woman then advanced and received from the hands of the Curé a single rose and half-a-dozen silver spoons, while the third competitor was fain to content herself with "honourable mention" of her virtue.

The other girls of the village having literally nothing to speak of in that way, for not a word was said about the matter. Upon the whole ceremony, although pronounced to belong to an age of erudition and superstition, rather than to our enlightened time, gave great edification to that portion of our gaily dressed Sunday sight-seekers, who returned from Nauterre, only impressed with a becoming respect for virtue, and hurried to Mabile to behold the lovely Porporina execute her famous *Tulipe Orageuse*, wherein the great talent consists in knocking off the hat of her partner with the toe of her scarlet satin boot, and in bounding over the joined hands of the other dancers as they turn giddily round in the *Moulinet Joyeux*.

Apologies of dancers. It is confidently reported that Lola Montes is about to re-appear upon the stage, and that large offers have been made to her by Barreau. It is certain that she spends her time in practising the half-forgotten steps and graces of her youth, and is taking lessons most assiduously from the ballet-master of the Opera. Another report which has been gaining ground during the week, is concerning the mysterious dark-blue carriage seen every day in the Bois de Boulogne. This well-known vehicle, which after having slowly crawled along the drive for a couple of hours daily followed by all the lions in Paris, who have hitherto professed such varieties of opinion concerning its fair inmate, that numerous wagers have been taken on the subject, has at length, in spite of speed, skilful driving, and the most artful dodging, been followed to a little hotel at the corner of the Rue St. Nicholas, in the Chaussee d'Antin. Here most systematic and persevering search having been instituted, the result of the inquiries proves beyond a doubt to the credulous and marvellous, that the owner of the dark blue carriage who drives so mysteriously under our very noses can be no other than the unhappy and injured Madame Lafarge! The consequence of this rumour is easy to foresee—crowds of *bouddes* are already stationed at every corner of the wood to behold the lady, and the carriage is followed by troops of idlers, who make the welkin ring with praise or condemnation of the miserable culprit, thus adding another sight and another emotion to our already over-crowded, over-excited promenade.

FRANCE.

The report of M. de Vatimesnil on the Municipal Bill has excited the most vehement opposition in the committee. In one part the reporter eulogises the law of May 31, which he contributed mainly to modify in its application to the municipal elections. Not only the members of the Mountain, but M. Odilon Barrot, expressed their surprise and disapproval of this step. Another portion of the report, praising the municipal liberties granted by the last reign, was equally unfavourably received by the Mountain. M. de Vatimesnil offered to resign his office as reporter unless his expressions were maintained. The committee adjourned its decision. M. de Larcy was appointed reporter on the part relating to the councils of prefecture.

M. Creton placed in the hands of the President of the Assembly a proposition demanding the convocation of a constituent Assembly, for the purpose of pronouncing between the Republic and the re-establishment of the Monarchy. M. Creton proposes that if the decision should be in favour of the Republic, the Constituent Assembly should next be called upon to decide whether there should not be two Legislative Assemblies instead of one; and on the contrary, if the decision should be in favour of the

Monarchy, that the Constituent Assembly should be empowered to draw up a new constitutional charter. He also proposes that the Assembly shall appoint the President or Chief of the State.

BELGIUM.

After seventeen days of trial, the case of the Count and Countess de Bocarmé was brought to a conclusion at the Assize Court of Mons on Friday. After considering their verdict for an hour and a half the jury returned into Court and the foreman in a somewhat tremulous but firm voice, declaring the finding of the jury to be, "on my honour and conscience, and in the presence of God and man," a verdict of Guilty against the Count, and Not Guilty against his wife, Madame Bocarmé.

"The President then ordered the accused to be brought into Court. This time the Count was admitted first. His appearance was calm and collected. Madame de Bocarmé had her veil down, but her step was firm.

"On hearing the verdict of Guilty a slight momentary flush passed over the Count's face, but he evinced no other sign of emotion. On hearing Not Guilty on his wife, an expression of internal satisfaction animated his features. He looked affectionately towards his wife, who gave no visible signs of emotion. She left the dock with a firm step, without speaking to her husband.

"The Procureur du Roi, having asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, he replied: 'No, except that I am perfectly innocent.' He then entered calmly into conversation with his counsel.

"At eleven o'clock the Court pronounced sentence of death upon Hippolyte Visart de Bocarmé, and decreed that the execution should take place in one of the squares of Mons.

"The prisoner left the Court under guard with a firm step."

GERMANY.

Though not much is distinctly known of the Warsaw and Olmutz conferences, this much is in the best informed circles positively affirmed, that Russia has decidedly objected to the annexation of the Danish monarchy to the German confederation. With respect to the incorporation of the Austrian monarchy therein, the Car effects neutrality—knowing that the measure will be sufficient to prevent its taking place.

SPAIN.

The Marquis of Miraflores answered to the Senate the interpellations of M. Oliver with regard to intervention in Portugal. The Marquis said that the present government was surprised by none in its respect for the independence of nations. There was only one eventuality which could call for the intervention of Spain, and that, he was happy to say, was far from being feared at the present moment. Marshal Saldanha had lost no time in declaring to the ministers of France, England, and Spain, that, so long as he was honoured with the confidence of Her Majesty, the throne of Donna Maria would be in no danger. Up to the present time the representatives of foreign powers had limited themselves to giving salutary advice in the interest of the preservation of the throne. If, however, the crown of Donna Maria should be placed in peril—which God forbid—and the case should occur for the intervention of Spain, the intervention would not be executed without previous agreement with the Powers which had signed the treaty of this quadruple alliance.

Maria Christina is going to the baths for the re-establishment of her health. The Ex-Infanta Josepha applied to the Queen-Mother to become sponsor for her daughter, but Christina refused. Prim has appealed against the sentence of the supreme tribunal disqualifying him from employment in the colonies for three years. The Government desiring to send him out as captain-general to Porto Rico, will arrange the affair. Bermudez de Castro is going to move a vote of censure on Ministers, which will give rise to long and stormy debates.

The Times correspondent relates another piece of scandal directed against the Palace:—"A young ensign, having little or no patronage to depend on, has most unexpectedly found himself promoted to the rank of captain, say two steps at once, and ordered, with a well replenished purse, to visit the London Exhibition, and travel about Europe for a year. Many queer reasons are adduced for this sudden prosperity; but one thing is certain, namely, that it has become necessary to remove him from Madrid."

TURKEY.

The Magyar and Italian refugees confined at Bintaia have with a few exceptions, in which are Kossuth and Bathanyi, received orders to quit Turkey for England or America. They have, however, refused to embark, and have addressed a petition to the Sultan requesting permission to remain in Turkey unless they obtain an assurance from the English ambassador that they will be well received.

SYRIA.

Father Basil, a Capuchin, was found strangled at the foot of the altar at Aleppo. The French Consul has taken energetic steps for enquiring into this crime.

CANADA.

The government has introduced a measure to abolish the law of primogeniture in Upper Canada. The law has hitherto not been sustained by public opinion. Petitions were presented in the Legislative Assembly at Toronto, on the 30th ultimo, for a charter to enable a company to build a railroad to the Pacific, and to be allowed to purchase land along the line 60 miles wide at the price it was purchased at by government from the Indians. Mr. Prince gave notice of a bill to enable foreigners to hold lands in fee simple in Canada.

The returned exile Mackenzie made his first speech in the house on the 26th ult. The occasion which called forth his remarks was a motion for the introduction of a bill repealing the privilege of the Trust and Loan Company to receive a higher than the usual rate of interest. He spoke for nearly two hours, defending the usury laws, and exposing the absurdity of allowing a band of foreign usurers to take 8 and 9 per cent. interest. He objected to the company as a machine for lessening the number of freeholders in the province. The motion, however, was rejected. The Attorney-General has

stated that the government will go to Quebec after this session, where a residence has been hired for the Governor for four years.

WEST INDIES.

John Montgomery, who was tried for treason in 1827, claims 38,000 dollars compensation for losses in the rebellion. The day of the trial of the Duke of the Africa there are Jamaica dates to May 27. The House of Assembly was prorogued by the governor on the 23rd. His excellency made a long speech on the occasion, in which, while commending some of the acts of the legislature, he has decidedly condemned others. The cholera still lingered in Jamaica. It had appeared in several localities which have been hitherto exempt. At Mountain Valley the people have refused to bury the dead. The Trinidad papers speak in enthusiastic terms of the weather and the crops. The rains have been very abundant, and the prospect of a large quantity of sugar is very fine. There is the usual complaint of a want of hands.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Two trials before the Court of Assizes of the Seine have excited considerable interest: the one of the editor of the *Messager de l'Assemblée*, for stating that the colonels of fourteen regiments had received orders to march upon Paris. He was declared guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs; the other is that of Charles Hugo, for his observations upon the infidelity of the penalty of death, in case of death, who was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, besides a pecuniary indemnity.

A curious case was a few days ago submitted to the Court of Assizes of the department of Morbihan. Three men, named Pétre, Binet, and Ruello, were tried for having attempted to sell what was called a "Secret of the State" to the English Government. It appeared from the indictment that in the port of Lorient there is an establishment for the manufacture of a peculiar description of cannon balls for the navy of a very dangerous nature, called *boulets asphériques*. Pétre was employed in the making of these balls, and Binet was also employed in the port. In November and December last they got leave of absence, and went with Ruello, who is a baker, to London. Ruello supplied the funds. On arriving in London they, accompanied by an interpreter, went to the Board of Admiralty. Their proposition was favourably received, and they were sent down to Portsmouth that experiments might be made with their secret. The experiments lasted fifteen days, and took place on board the Excellent, Captain Chads. The Captain's report to the Admiralty was not sufficiently favourable to induce it to purchase the secret; nevertheless, an indemnity of 1200*l.* (£18) was awarded to the men. They had demanded 4000*l.* They then attempted to sell the secret to the Ambassador of Russia, and to the American Consul, both declined to accept it. The three men passed some time at London, and when their money was exhausted they fell into misery. They accused on being interrogated by the court denied the accusation; but in addition to the above facts, it appeared that reports of police who had watched them in London, and their own correspondence with their families stated the contrary. It was also known that Pétre knew part of the secret from being employed in making the bullets, and that he had got the rest of it by examining the papers of Colonel Thouvenin, the director of the manufactory. The jury, however, after hearing the evidence and pleadings, returned a verdict of "not guilty" in favour of all the accused.

Louis Napoleon has accepted an invitation to Beauvais, on the 6th July, to be present at the inauguration of a statue of Jeanne d'Arc, the celebrated heroine who repulsed Charles le Temeraire. These statues are, at present, all the rage in France. The Minister of Public Instruction went last week to Penthièvre, where this honour has been paid to Poisson, the geometriean. The inhabitants of Normandy are preparing one at Caen in honour of William the Conqueror, which is to be executed on a grand scale. A colossal figure by Pradier has been ordered.

The total population of the United States, according to the Census of 1850, was 23,267,438; but, deducting the total number of slaves, 3,179,580, the free population that remains is 20,087,858; nearly a million less than that of Great Britain and the Islands in the British Isles, without reckoning Ireland. Some of the most remarkable features of the returns of the American Census are thus presented to us by a correspondent of the Times:—

"The white population of the six New England States has increased from 1,628,435 in 1820, and from 2,212,165 in 1840, to 2,794,729; a total increase of 1,166,294, or 65 per cent. in the last thirty years. The number of coloured persons in the six states has, during the same period increased from 20,881 to 22,231; a total increase of only 94 per cent.; while, in the last ten years, an actual decrease of 402 has taken place. In the State of New York, and in Indiana also, the coloured population has decreased. In the other non-slave-holding states (viz. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa), there has been an increase, in the last ten years, of 18,226; being less than 8 per cent. upon the whole; while the white population of the non-slave-holding states, has increased 371 per cent. from 9,557,065 in 1840, to 13,118,446 in 1850."

FRANCE. SATURDAY, JUNE 20.—M. Odilon Barrot declared on Thursday, in the committee on revision, that if the republican party did not vote the revision at a moment so favourable, the existence of the Republic would be compromised in the country. In answer to M. de Tocqueville, he declared that he demanded revision in the view of reforming republican institutions.

The Countess de Bocarmé arrived at Paris late on the night of the 18th. She was accompanied by a little girl, her daughter, and a maid-servant. It is said that she intends to retire to Switzerland.

ROME.

General Gemaue, in addition to other vast quarters previously occupied by the Roman troops, had demanded possession of the Pope's own habitation, the Palace of the Quirinal. The exorbitant requisitions of the French bred much ill-blood between them and the Roman government. At Civita Vecchia the conduct of the French commandant had

forced the Papal delegate to abandon his post and return to Rome. Lord Palmerston has decided not to press the British claims of indemnity on the Roman government.

THE GREAT FETE OF THE SEASON.

On Friday, the 13th June, the great Fete of the season, the Queen's fancy dress state ball, took place with all the magnificence of splendour that some 1500 of the English aristocracy and millionaires could render in obedience to royal commands. The costume was that of Charles the Second's court and time; only, with a patriotic eye to trade, many wore modern versions of the materials: Lord Overstone wore *Hendon* point lace, the Duke of Norfolk Spitalfield silver-watered tissue. The costume was well supported, and grave officials entered heartily into the drama of dress:—

Mr. Campbell appeared as Chief Justice Hale, and Baron Parke appeared as Judge of the time; the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse, as General Monk, Master of the Horse to King Charles; the Duke of Wellington in the scarlet uniform of the day; the Duke of Cambridge as a cavalry officer; Baron Brunnow as a Russian ambassador of 1660; Miss Burdett Goutts displayed, among other ornaments, a broad band of emeralds and diamonds, worn in the same manner as a *Widow's baldric*, over the right shoulder to the left hip, where it terminated in a very large clasp of diamonds, used to fasten back the dress, which opened in front and displayed the prettiest and most delicious of large single stone brilliants passed across the chest. Mrs. John Townley displayed a very elegant costume of cloth of gold, trimmed with bows of purple ribbon and pearls. The American Minister displayed a gorgeous dress of blue velvet, richly trimmed with gold lace, a golden baldric, and a scarlet velvet mantle, which was exceedingly splendid, wearing, it is said, jewels worth £150,000. A diamond, and a diamond border or berthe on the top of the corsage, were among the profuse display on this magnificent dress, which was of diamond, velvet, and lace, and was also peculiar, being a sort of cap or coronet of jewels. Sir William and Lady Molesworth both displayed very beautiful costumes; her ladyship also wore a beautiful band of jewels on the shoulder. The national costume of the Turkish Minister, his attaches, the Prince A. de Vozitides and that of M. de Lodovici (a very beautiful Greek dress), produced a great effect from their singularity in such an assembly. Baron de Cotte appeared in the court costume of a nobleman of the Bavarian Court of the period. Senor Isturitz, the Spanish Minister, appeared in the costume of a nobleman of the Court of Philip IV. of Spain, composed of black velvet, with a diamond collar. His Excellency Musurus Bey, the Turkish Minister, was attired in the costume of an Ottoman ambassador of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Bunsford Davis, Secretary of the Legation of the United States, appeared in the costume of Penn. founder of Pennsylvania, in a strictly accurate English costume of the year of the Restoration. The splendour and brilliant effect of the costume of the gentlemen were remarked on all sides. The ladies were, of course not less magnificent, but their dresses differed less from the costume of our own day. The waving feather, the gay colours, the flowing curls, and the splendid embroidery, the slashed sleeves and ruffles, the glittering streamers of ribbons, and the highly picturesque baldric, gave a colour and variety to the scene strongly in contrast with the usual sombre effect produced by the universal black costume usually worn by gentlemen at balls. Among the most elegant and picturesque dresses of the gentlemen have been noticed the following:—

The Duke of Wellington, as a Field Marshal in the time of the Restoration of Charles II. Scarlet cloth frock coat, richly laced with double rows of rich embroidered gold lace; white cravat, slashed sleeves, laced with gold; rich point lace collar, and ruffles; blue velvet trunk, with broad gold lace seams, slashed with white satin point lace at knees; crimson silk sash, gold tassels, splendid embroidery, gold and blue velvet over right shoulder, and blue velvet of the Order of the Garter over left shoulder; boots with point lace, hat with white and blue plumes. His Grace wore also the Order of the Golden Fleece round his neck. The Duke was the only gentleman at the ball without the flowing locks of the period. The veteran hero appeared only in his own grey hairs, and this, in a crowd of full flowing locks, made him pre-eminent in the eyes of the Marchioness of Douro and Lady Wellesley walked on each side of him, both of them magnificently dressed.

Lord Ward wore a crimson satin mantle faced with white satin, laced round with the Order of the Garter, a double row of imperial blue velvet; trimmed with broad lace, and puffed with white satin; blue velvet breeches, puffed with white satin, and laced down the sides with a double row of gold lace, and crimson velvet crumpeur ribbons; crimson velvet baldric, lined with crimson satin, and richly embroidered with gold; blue velvet hat, with plume of white and crimson feathers, and jewelled jewels. The Right Hon. Sydney Herbert appeared as a Spanish nobleman. Tight-fitting rich black velvet vest, edged with gold, and full open sleeves of the same; shirt front and cuffs of very rich point lace; kilt and breeches of black velvet, edged with gold lace and rich silk tassels; short cloak hanging from the shoulder, of rich moire silk. Head dress, long hair and Spanish hat, relieved at the side with ostrich feathers; high-heeled shoes with buckles and bows.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, as Sir Leslie Jenkins, a Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in the reign of Charles II. The costume was dressed by Mr. Gladstone exactly after the portrait of which an engraving may be seen at 241 of Part I. of vol. 8. of the collection of *Historical Portraits* in the print room of the British Museum.

Sir Edwin Landseer appeared in a plain dress of black silk, with no cloak or mantle, and the portrait of which an engraving may be seen at 241 of Part I. of vol. 8. of the collection of *Historical Portraits* in the print room of the British Museum.

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cost, the beauty of which could not be surpassed in any country, was completed in twelve days from the time the order being given. The hat was trimmed with gold, and with white ostrich feathers round it.

The company began to arrive about nine o'clock; but nearly fifteen hundred invitations had been sent out, and the stream poured in for two hours. Before the ordinary dances, "national" dances were danced by quadrille parties, each containing sixteen, in uniform dresses—English, Scotch, French, and Spanish:—

In the English quadrille, conducted by the Marchioness of Salisbury, the ladies were dressed in blue silk dresses, with rose-coloured and gold ornaments; the gentlemen in scarlet, gold, and blue velvet. The page wore the livery of the King of England.

In the Scotch quadrille, conducted by the Marchioness of Stafford, the ladies wore a very elegant riding habit of pale green tulle, ornamented with bows of pink ribbon, grey hats, ornamented with pink ribbons, and the gentlemen were in Highland dress, with a kilt of blue and white, and a sporran, and a Highland dress of royal Stuart tartan.

In the French quadrille, conducted by the Countess de Flahaut, the ladies wore white satin dresses, with bows of light blue ribbon. The under skirt of cloth of gold, trimmed with silver fringe. The gentlemen wore the uniform of "Les Mousquetaires Noirs." Scarlet coats trimmed with silver, jackets of dark blue, trimmed with silver, Gold crosses, ornamented with fleurs de lis, worn upon the chest and back. Red stockings, and red feathers in the hats. The page wore the livery of the King of France.

In the Spanish quadrille, conducted by the Countess Granville, the ladies wore black silk dresses, with black Spanish veils. The dresses were trimmed with gold lace and pink-coloured ribbons. The under dress was of grey tulle, ornamented with grey and gold fringe. The gentlemen were in black velvet, ornamented with gold, and all wearing the order of Calatrava, which was worn upon the coat and cloak. Grey silk stockings, black velvet hats, with red and yellow feathers. The page wore the livery of the King of Spain.

Her Majesty afterwards danced the Polonaise with Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Wales. Prince Albert also danced with the Duchess of Norfolk. At a quarter past twelve o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert were conducted by the Marquis of Westminster (Lord Steward) to the State supper, and on returning to the ball-room her Majesty danced with the Prince of Leiningen. By three o'clock the ball-room was cleared of its gay company. Some of the amusing incidents not rightly belonging to the Court newsmen have been recorded:—

One of the most amusing features of this most magnificent spectacle, and one which contributed in no little degree to its gaiety and its spirit, was seeing two intimates gazing at each other with a vacant stare, until some motion or tone of voice produced a sudden recognition, when a burst of surprise, and the jovial laugh that followed, made this indeed throughout the evening an agreeable and lively representation of the "Merry Monarchs" was not till the night had far advanced that the company got into the habit of recognizing their friends at once.

The other doings of the Court have been of the usual routine character, her Majesty's patronage of the Royal Exhibition, Italian Operas and French Plays being part of the daily announcements.

Mr. Burke is proceeding with his action against Lord Clarendon, and as the *Tablet* refuses to give any information as to how it became possessed of the letter, a motion is about to be made for a commission to examine the Earl of Shrewsbury relative to the matter.

On the 30th ultimo a solemn funeral service was celebrated in the church of St. Michelino, at Florence, for the late Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel. The church was numerously attended on the occasion.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 3rd June announces that Queen Maria Adelaide was safely delivered of a Prince during the preceding night. The Royal infant was christened on the 3rd in the chateau of Moncalieri, and received the following names and title:—Charles Albert Ferdinand Maximilian Eugene Duke de Chablais. The Queen Dowager and Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan held him at the baptismal font, in the name of the Duke and Duchess of Genoa.

The King of Sardinia has named Baron James de Cavour as a Knight of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus. At the close of the sitting in the Spanish Senate, on the 3rd June, the Marquis de Miraflores told some of the Senators that the Government had received a report by a confidential agent of an insurrectionary movement on the part of the garrison in the Portuguese frontier city of Elvas, barely 190 strong, against Marshal Saldanha's Cabinet and the reform of the Charter.

